

D 3133-12/4
E. 2, no. 8

P 38-4

4-38-7

c. 1



THE KEYSTONE Defender

VOL. 2 No. 8 STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA. OCTOBER 1953

UNIONS SHOULD LEAD IN CIVIL DEFENSE

By MARTIN P. DURKIN
Former U. S. Secretary of Labor
(Reprinted, with permission, from N. Y. World Telegram)

INSTEAD of reporting on my work in public office, I would like to present through this column a message to trade unionists, an opportunity to demonstrate how free men meet a challenge to our American way of life.

This challenge comes from anti-democratic forces of the world which, at any time, may unleash an attack upon us with atom bombs—or worse. Today America is the No. 1 target in any world war.

My message is that the trade-union movement of America should take the lead towards erecting defenses against extinction. For it is we who are equipped with the necessary skills to lead America towards self-preservation if another war happens.

All too often the trade-union movement and its members are regarded as something apart and different from the typical American citizen. Indeed, there are some people who still do not believe the American way of life includes organized labor. Most people recognize such warped beliefs for what they are: sheer ignorance. Yet, if we are content to ignore this lack of understanding, then we shall fail both our country and ourselves.

Men Who Build.

Who of all American citizens are better equipped to defend the nation at a time of bombing? We trade unionists have the skill which has built America and we have the skill to keep it operating if it is bombed.

Who are better equipped to restore heating in hospitals and homes than members of the plumbers' union? Who are better equipped to restore the flow of pure water?

Who are better skilled to clear away the rubble of the ruins than the men who erected the steel framework, who poured the concrete and who laid

(Continued on page 7)

AWARDS FOR GROUND OBSERVERS

IN ADDITION to the special commendations and awards which, from time to time, have been given to members of the Ground Observer Corps by the U. S. Air Force, additional awards are being offered by the National Ground Observers Clubs of America and the Junior Plane Spotters League (for members under the age of 18). These awards will be given to members of the GOC and other qualified persons who make outstanding contributions to the air defense of the United States.

The Ward C. Hunsinger Award is to be given to the individual who, in the opinion of the Award Committee, "makes the outstanding contribution" to the U. S. Air Defense program of the U. S. during the year. This award is given in memory and honor of a Pennsylvanian, who died Dec. 1, 1951, as a result of active GOC duty despite doctor's orders. He was Chief Supervisor of the Gillett, Pa. Post. Other awards being offered are:

Gold Medal Award and a \$500 Defense Bond

To each member of GOC who serves 5,000 hours or more on active duty.

Special Achievement Award

Silver medallion and certificate to members of GOC for meritorious service. To be awarded to one or more members of GOC, or to individuals, not necessarily GOC members, who make an outstanding contribution to its program.

200-Hour Club Awards

"200-hour Club" lapel pin and certificate—for each additional 100 hours a clasp will be presented to go on the pin, and a gold star will be added to the certificate. Each Post or Filter Center will receive a plaque with the names of members of the 200-Hour Club permanently engraved upon it. (Anyone qualifying should fill in application, giving name, address, number of hours served. This statement should be verified by Post Supervisor of Filter Center

(Continued on page 6)



Cartoon by "Scoop" Coates, Courthouse, Beaver, Pa.

"Me Play Peace Song—
All America Sleep"

Where Are the Medical Supplies?

THE LONG-AWAITED first aid station supplies ordered by the Commonwealth in 1952, to the tune of \$4 million, are now in the Naval Supply Depot, at Mechanicsburg, in the final stages of packaging for distribution.

The ceiling-high piles of fifty-one items are being packed into 1,650 First Aid station units, which will be distributed to appointed locations throughout the State. Each unit will consist of seven large boxes (numbered 1-7) plus 400 blankets, a supply of burn dressings, and paper cups. The units will be roughly 25 cubic feet per station, and weigh over 300 pounds.

The packing is being done with utmost care, according to joint Army-Navy specifications, to guard for the longest possible time against moisture and breakage.

Let us take, as an example, the medical instruments, which could easily rust. Each instrument is individually wrapped in aluminum foil. So wrapped, it is then placed into a plastic bag and wrapped again in another aluminum foil bag, which is finally sealed by heat, to make it moisture and vapor-proof. The first metal wrapping will break down into aluminum oxide, keeping the dampness from "attacking" the instrument, should moisture from the air be packed in with it. The plastic bag keeps the two aluminum foils apart; the outside foil prevents additional moisture from reaching the instrument.

Or let us look at medications in bottles. Each bottle is wrapped first in a crepe cellulose wadding; those with a potency period are then sealed into moistureproof foil bags like the instruments, before being packed into corrugated cartons.

Each item is given special attention, according to its needs in order that it may last in good condition for the maximum length of time. Once wrapped, they are then packed in wire-bound wooden cases, each lined with laminated waterproof liners and sealed with non-soluble glue. Although the Navy only guaranteed these to be waterproof for 48-72 hours, boxes packed in this manner were picked up still floating seven to ten days after ships were sunk during World War II.

Under the supervision of Mr. Guy N. Piegari, of the Jerome F. Gould Corporation of Brooklyn, twelve women and four men started packing approximately July 1st and expect to finish by October 1, 1953. This company has packed civil defense medical supplies for 22 states and Porto Rico. As yet the time, method, and manner of distribution of the completed units has not been announced by Dr. Gerstell.

(A list of the contents of each Medical Aid station appeared in the KEYSTONE DEFENDER for April 1952, vol. 1, No. 2. For the benefit of those added to the mailing list since that time, it will be reprinted in the next issue.)

Burt's Lessons Worked

MANY ASPECTS of Civil Defense were put to the test during the tornados of last spring, and it is not surprising that CD lessons and morals are still coming into circulation.

Mr. S. J. Burleson, Superintendent of the Lakeview School District in San Angelo, Texas, tells of being outside a school building just as the storm hit.

"The tornado struck a few seconds after we got back into the building," he writes. "The lights went out, and the school was as dark as night. In about seven rooms the pupils did not even attempt to come out into the hallways. Instead, they 'ducked and covered' under their desks. Those that did come into the hallways were given the order 'duck and cover.' The noise from the tornado was so great that *only prior training in this maneuver enabled the children to follow our order instinctively* despite the fact that they could not hear us."

Mr. Burleson reports that the roof of the junior high school building collapsed not more than 15 seconds after the children from the upstairs had been moved to lower hallways. Out of 1,200 students in the buildings, the only major injuries were two broken legs.

Says Mr. Burleson, "I credit a great part of the safety of these children during the tornado to the training in civil defense that they received during the school year 1951-52. The intended purpose was not to use the 'duck and cover' tactics for a tornado, but in the actual event, I know it saved the lives of many of our students."

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

GOVERNOR JOHN S. FINE

DR. T. A. DISTLER, *Chairman*

MR. H. G. ANDREWS, *Vice Chairman, Minority Leader, House of Representatives*

MR. LOUIS G. FELDMAN, *Secretary*

LT. GENERAL FRANK A. WEBER, *The Adjutant General*

MR. WELDON B. HEYBURN

MR. HERBERT P. SORG

MR. M. HARVEY TAYLOR, *Pres. Pro Tem, Senate*

MR. WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR., *Secretary of Internal Affairs*

MR. JOHN H. DENT, *Minority Leader, Senate*

MR. EMORY F. BACON

MRS. KATHERINE S. CARPENTER

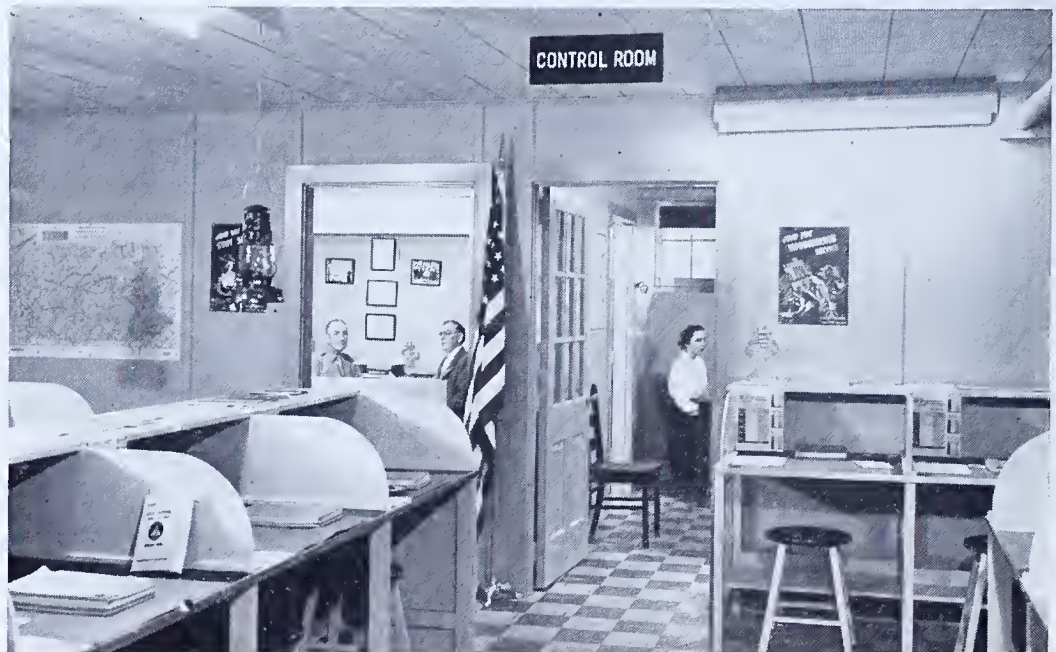
MR. WILLIAM J. MEINEL

* * *

DR. RICHARD GERSTELL, *Director*

MR. N. L. WYMARD, *Deputy Director*

Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by writing to the State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Penna. Address: Miss Alison Raymond, Editor.



More and more Control Centers are being developed. Bucks County has a fine one.

ENGINEERS OF THE REGION MEET

ON JUNE 25-26, an Engineering Seminar was held at Olney, Md., for representatives of Region II (which includes Pennsylvania). Many points of considerable interest were brought out.

Urban Analysis

In brief, urban analysis can be defined as a "procedure for collecting data that provides CD planners with the information about their own city which is imperative before they can make sound plans."

FCDA sponsored an urban analysis on Boston, Mass., which can serve as a model to other cities. The State of Massachusetts has printed a planning guide which might be obtained from their CD Agency at 334 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Forty or more features in a community's existing facilities are analysed and applied to a map; for example, an analysis of the population density for day and for night is shown on the map with contour lines; the detailed figures are included in an accompanying book of statistics.

When the data is plotted, one can make a target analysis to determine the area in which an exploded A-bomb (or H-bomb) would do the most damage, and can assess approximately what that damage would be.

The Federal book "Health Services and Special Weapons Defense" (AG-11-1) shows how to use plastic overlays to assess atomic damages, and gives helpful tables and forms to record damage information rapidly.

As a result of the Boston urban analysis, a complete plan for defense of that city in depth has been made. Each CD Zone has inner, middle, and outer perimeters defined. The plan also shows communities outside of Boston that have permission to go into action *immediately and automatically* following the damage control principles laid out in the operational plan. To do this, mutual aid pacts have been made with the surrounding communities. Probable damage can readily be assessed and with all the communities in agreement, operations would be possible immediately, without any communications or directives, in the very early period following the attack.

Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and Dayton, Ohio, have completed their urban analysis; they are ready to make detailed operational plans similar to those of Boston. Newport News, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Cleveland and

Toledo have such studies underway. The job of making such an exhaustive study of your city might be undertaken by university engineering students, or as a local ROTC project, or by the City Planning Commission. There are 22 critical target areas in Region II; eight of these are in Pennsylvania.

What Vehicles May Move?

The problem of allowing or not allowing vehicles of all utilities and vital repair facilities (such as the Telephone Company) to move, is one that causes much discussion. Baltimore does not allow any *company* vehicles to move. To overcome this, the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore has developed a plan which was described at the seminar. They have designated 38 reporting centers for manpower and equipment throughout the Baltimore area. Utility personnel and equipment will be moved from the reporting center to the scene of action only under the direction of Civil Defense. This procedure seems a simple way to avoid the problem of stopping those vehicles for identification. The Company also plans two additional reporting centers far outside the heart of the city.

An important aspect of this plan is that *workers have cards showing where they will report following an alert*. The more people who know exactly where they are to report following an alert, the less confusion there will be.

Discussion followed on other aspects of traffic control. Increased effort must be made, it was agreed, to condition John Doe not to drive his car following an alert. It will be the joint task of police and wardens to prevent this in case of an emergency. Plans were advocated for operating bases (or assembly areas) outside each city, on the emergency routes designated; from these bases vehicles would be assembled and moved into the damaged area. Also stressed was the need for aid check-points on arterials outside the assembly area bases, on intersecting roads *between* emergency routes. The purpose of such check-points would be to divert equipment to the points or bases where it would be most needed.

The matter of control of incoming vehicles is one which must be given serious thought by all directors. Check-points and designated assembly areas to which surrounding communi-

ties would send their aid is the only way in which adequate control can be achieved.

Equipment in Region II

Mr. R. S. Holmes of FCDA, stated that "there is enough equipment available in Region II to combat any disaster *provided there would be a way to allocate it* to the points where it is needed." He reported that Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and the Allentown-Bethlehem area are the sections in Pennsylvania where field pipe, mobile pumps, mobile waterpower for fires, emergency lighting and mobile tanks will be stockpiled for use in the eight critical targets of our State. About 10% of the field pipe is now in hand.

FCDA and Peacetime Disasters

"Federal procedure in natural disasters is now in the hands of FCDA," according to Mr. Arthur D. Morrell. A State Governor desiring to have an area declared a major disaster area by the President will go through FCDA Regional Headquarters before making his request to the President. Advice from the Red Cross goes directly to the Federal FCDA. When the President declares the area a major disaster area, federal funds are allocated to FCDA which, in turn passes the fund to other Federal Departments who go into action to combat the disaster. State Governors would receive emergency funds from FCDA, through the Regional Office, to be used by local CD or municipal officials. This procedure has already been working throughout the many states affected by fires and tornadoes this year.

(The DEFENDER is indebted to Rear Admiral Charles R. Will, Director of CD in Montgomery County, for supplying the report on which this article is based.)

DID YOU KNOW?

TRANS-ATLANTIC commercial pilots must now fly prescribed routes when crossing America's east coast, and be ready to give a secret password if challenged, airline sources say in a report carried in the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* of July 6th.

The purpose of this is to ease the costly task of identifying all commercial planes crossing the radar screen guarding the American coast. Previously jet fighters were kept busy checking planes flying outside regular channels, or otherwise not identified.

FEEDING WITHOUT RESOURCES

THE ARMY is taking a place of helpful leadership in training civilians in the knowledge necessary to handle the vast problems of emergency feeding. They are offering 3-day training courses throughout the country to civilian feeding and civil defense personnel.

On August 3rd, 4th, and 5th, representatives from many counties of Pennsylvania gathered at Fort Meade, Md., for such instruction.

"Believe me, it was valuable, practical information," reported Miss J. E. O'Flaherty, head of Emergency Feeding for Philadelphia County. "It was impressed on us that Emergency Feeding in a disaster is the responsibility of Civil Defense. We cannot assume that 'the Army will do it.' In an emergency the Army will be busy with its own duties . . . certainly they feel it is important when they take time out from their busy schedule to give the course. Top flight personnel were assigned as instructors."

The course was anything but academic. The students, most of whom were in the feeding or welfare "business" in everyday life, were divided into small groups, each with its own instructor. Most of the teaching was by demonstration, or actual participation.

Topics covered included simple methods of purifying water supplies; methods of transporting and storing water; the actual making of emergency utensils, ovens and grills from salvage material; the preparation of nourishing meals without the use of normal utilities; and the most practical layout of a mass feeding area. The students themselves "made, and did, and cooked and ate." They learned to do "the most with the least," so that they could go back and set up training programs in their own localities. Thinking was in terms of hundreds and thousands—very likely, as in Hamburg, millions—congregated in open fields, needing to be fed.

Miss O'Flaherty said, "In evaluating the information given us, certain points stand out:

First: the thinking of the Army is practical; they proved the job could be done, using primitive equipment and no utilities;

Second: they proved the value of teams and leaders; the absolute need to delegate responsibility. Such teams and groups must be able to operate independently in their own location. Their set-up and operation should be automatic in a disaster."

"I came away with the feeling," she continued, "that if emergency feeding in a disaster is going to work, then we in Civil Defense must have a far-reaching plan. This plan must be known to hundreds and thousands of workers, so that it can operate quickly, efficiently and automatically."

Asked for her reactions, Mrs. Osman, of Reading, answered:

"It was vividly brought to our attention that the feeding problem would increase from day to day. Bread and coffee and soup would suffice for a 12-24 hour period but eventually the Civil Defense workers would *have* to have a more substantial meal.

"It was my feeling," she went on, "that the Directors in a County should have some of this understanding and training; otherwise it will be difficult for Welfare Chairmen to set up within their areas the Mass Feeding Centers where people could actually build fires, provide their own fuel, purify their own water . . . in other words, work under the primitive conditions we were taught to expect."

How will the delegates use the material they learned at Ft. Meade?

"We plan to work with directors of Scouts (both boys and girls)" writes Miss Frances Gerber, who, together with Mrs. Calvin Sharer, represented Butler County. "We will find out what they know about emergency preparation, then teach them what is needed further. *It is our intention to hold them responsible for the construction of emergency cooking and feeding equipment in case of a disaster.* We also plan to give a summary of the contents of the course taken at Fort Meade to the staff of each Mass Care Center throughout Butler County."

Mrs. Wecas, of Meadville, in Crawford County, reports that they are holding a field day demonstration at their local Fair Grounds in September. "This will not be a large public show," she points out, "but will be for those local people who are particularly concerned with this type of work."

Certainly the feeding problem that would face this Commonwealth in an atomic war exceeds the imagination. Our Red Cross and Salvation Army canteen workers would be invaluable, but could not begin to cope with the magnitude of feeding perhaps 2-5 million hungry, tired, and terrified people without well-organized and trained assistance.

If there is not to be chaos and confusion, it is clear that every County must develop in an orderly way, hun-

dreds of teams of women trained to work without normal facilities, under adverse conditions. Every Mass Care Center should have such teams ready to operate around the clock; every reception center, assembly area, rendezvous point, hospital—every place where people will congregate—needs a nucleus of *trained* people ready to absorb and give direction to untrained workers who will volunteer in droves to "help", when it is almost too late. If there are a few who can assume leadership, these untrained volunteers will be an asset; without leadership the waste, confusion, loss of time, and chaos will be appalling. The development of key teams for each Welfare area, is one of the major responsibilities of the Welfare Chief of each County, Township and Borough.

Our thanks go to the Army for its help in training representatives from Berks, Butler, Crawford, Lehigh, Philadelphia, Washington and Venango Counties.

Through them this specialized training can get underway, and spread throughout the Commonwealth. Those wishing to learn more of the details, are urged to contact the County Director of any one of these Counties to find the name and address of his representative at the Ft. Meade class, or write to Major Edward DeLong, Civil Defense Training Center, Ogontz Center, Pennsylvania.

State Training Schedule

The schedule of courses to be held by the State Training Center is listed below. Additional courses may also be arranged by County Directors with the State Training Director.

Oct. 19-20. Warden Instructors' course (State Teachers College, Slippery Rock).

Oct. 19-20. Welfare Instructors' course (Slippery Rock).

Oct. 21. C. D. organization of multi-storied buildings (Slippery Rock).

Oct. 22. C. D. organization for churches and the clergy (Slippery Rock).

Oct. 23. Transportation and Traffic (Slippery Rock).

Oct. 26-30. Rescue Instructors' Course (Training Center, Ogontz).

Nov. 5-6. Warden Instructors' Course (Ogontz).

Nov. 5-6. Welfare Instructors' Course (Ogontz).

Nov. 12. C. D. organization for Hotels and Department Stores (Ogontz).

Nov. 16-20. Rescue Instructors' Course (Ogontz).

Nov. 24. C. D. organization of multi-storied buildings (Ogontz).

Dec. 14-18. Rescue Instructors' Course (Ogontz).

For full details write Col. E. H. Feather, Civil Defense Training Center, Ogontz, Pa.

THEY SAW THEIR CHANCE

"TAKE ADVANTAGE of real local situations to practice your Civil Defense teams." That advice has been given repeatedly to CD leaders in towns and communities throughout the State. Recently Allentown, in Lehigh County, successfully seized on a local event to give practice primarily to their Welfare section, but also to their Medical and Auxiliary Fire and Police units.

The occasion was the annual District AAU Junior Olympics, which took place in the Allentown High School Stadium, with an estimated 1,200 in attendance. The Welfare Section of CD agreed to register and to feed the contestants, who numbered just over 500.

Mrs. Philip Pauerstein and Mrs. Henry Rappaport, co-chairmen of the city's Registration and Inquiry section had a team of volunteers who learned "by doing" how lines jam up, and what it is like to keep records straight and forms clear when the pressure is heavy.

Under Miss Kathleen Mortimer, Director of Mass Feeding for Emergency Welfare, a team of 28 women cooked and served meals for 550 hungry athletes. The meal may have been more elaborate than those we would see in an actual emergency, but the necessity for teamwork, the improvised tent conditions, the practice in handling supplies and waste dis-

posal, all were realistic. The training was effective, because the situation was real, not simulated.

Before the athletic events started, Fire Chief Walter Flores directed a four-part demonstration in modern methods of fighting difficult blazes under abnormal conditions. The most interesting part of the demonstration was that the apparatus was manned and the show put on by the *Auxiliary Firemen*. The flow of traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, was the full responsibility of the Auxiliary Police. They planned the handling of congested areas, and kept all routes and aisles clear. Again, because they were dealing with real people and real situations, the training was good.

Ten nurses and eighteen other medical personnel representing a part of Lehigh County's five mobile medical units, were not only in attendance, but were kept alert through the evening by caring for eighteen real casualties. Some of the contestants were injured with spike wounds, hurt by falls, and overcome by exhaustion. Lehigh's Medical units were in charge of Dr. Howard Rothman with Dr. Bosten, head surgeon for CAP of Pennsylvania, assisting. The Red Cross mobile unit was among those present, staffed by six men.

Certainly there were flaws—by mistakes one learns the most—but the evening was of tremendous value to

Allentown's Civil Defense forces. It was not a "show"; it was a real situation. It offered live training to the participants. Mr. "Nat" Kahn, Lehigh County CD Director of Welfare, and all others who took advantage of this local event to call out and practice their volunteers are much to be commended. May many other communities do the same, taking advantage of football games, local rallies, multiple-alarm fires, or whatever actual occurrences create crowds and congestion, to call out and really "work" their emergency teams.

"Where there is a will"

SOME people say, "We haven't any money, so we can't do the job."

Other people say, "Who can we get to do it for us?"

The Civil Defense organization of Berks County operates on this latter principle. Spark-plugged by a short and bright-eyed woman, Mrs. Marguerite Osman, Berks has accomplished a great deal of tangible preparedness. It is no longer on paper; it is in being.

One of the most visible examples of "will to do" took place in the city of Reading when a Thunderbolt siren, weighing just over one ton, was hoisted 70 feet into the air and installed on the roof of the City Hall. This was done by N. H. Garman Brothers, an excavating contracting firm, as their contribution to civil defense. Mr. Harold Garman oversaw the job himself.

It took the operators nearly three hours to maneuver the mammoth crane into proper position, and to lift the siren in three sections to the top of the building. City traffic was detoured for about an hour while dismantled sections of the Thunderbolt—the most powerful siren in the city's history—were placed in position.

Mr. Garman said the boom of the crane was 100 feet long; the heaviest section of the siren, namely the motor, weighing 988 pounds, was lifted last.

City electricians connected the siren when it was installed; it can now be heard within a radius of 6,000 feet of City Hall. All the 2½ and 5 horsepower sirens located previously in this area have been removed and placed in other parts of the city.

The Thunderbolt was bought on matching funds, half from the Federal government, with the city and county sharing the other half of the cost.



Lehigh County Mobile Medical Unit, under Dr. Howard Rothman, prepares to give real service.

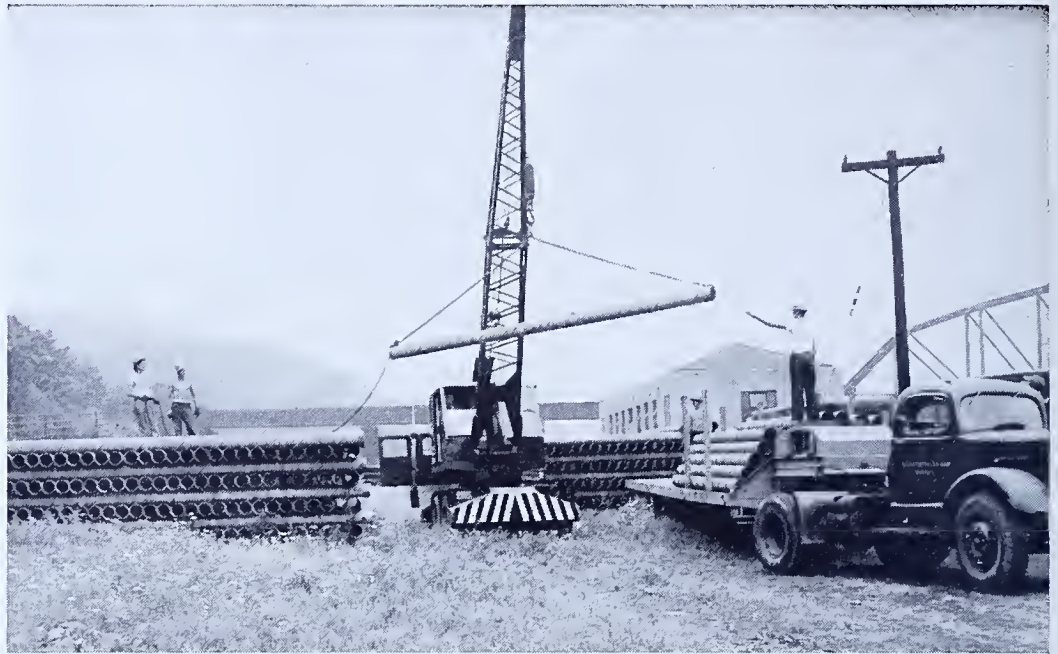
BEDFORD HOSPITAL IN A REAL EMERGENCY

THE STATE COUNCIL of Civil Defense faced its first real emergency field operation one day last July.

The Memorial Hospital, in Bedford County, suffered mechanical failure in its normal water supply system. Nurses and doctors brought thermos jugs of drinking water for the patients and themselves; the Bedford and Everett Fire Companies used milk trucks and cans to bring in water for sanitary services. But the situation was so acute that Governor John S. Fine declared a state of emergency. At once the State Council of Civil Defense and the Pennsylvania National Guard went into action.

FCDA had for some time been stockpiling portable pipe and auxiliary pumping equipment in Pittsburgh, to supplement the resources of fire companies in that area in case of major disaster. Dr. Richard Gerstell, who directed the entire operation, quickly made arrangements with Lt. Gen. Frank A. Weber, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania and Commanding General of the Pennsylvania National Guard, to provide special long-bodied trucks to move equipment from the stockpile to the waterless hospital. In all some 17½ tons of equipment were moved, including two 6,000 pound pumps with a capacity of 1,500 gallons per minute, and a 5,000 pound generator. There were 180 pieces of 8" steel pipe, 20 feet in length, each weighing 200 pounds; other accessories and fixtures, too, had to be moved to the disaster scene.

Pennsylvania Air and Army National Guard trucks were rolling on the



Lifting stockpiled emergency pipeline onto National Guard trucks for a real emergency at Memorial Hospital, Bedford City.

Turnpike within minutes after the SOS call was received, with drivers and crew from Indiantown Gap's 103rd Ordnance Company, to pick up the pipes, pumps, generators and fittings.

Col. C. M. Wilhelm ordered State Police escorts to expedite the transit. Chairman Thomas J. Evans, of the Turnpike Commission, ordered suspension of toll charges for the convoy, and directed the Turnpike employees to help in every way possible. Secretary of Highways, E. L. Schmidt, swung into action with men and equipment.

Within 36 hours, laboring under a deluge of rain, in a quagmire of mud, some 3,600 feet of pipeline were laid by Civil Defense representatives, Pennsylvania Guardsmen, men of the

Turnpike Commission and Highway Commission and members of the local community, including local Fire and Water Department personnel. An improvised dam was quickly built on a grazing pasture belonging to a public-spirited farmer; the water was piped to the hospital through the newly-laid emergency pipeline, pumped with the heavy pumps which had been stored against the day when they might be needed in a vastly more extensive disaster.

Again we have been given evidence through this incident, that trained and equipped disaster teams are of immeasurable value to a State and to a community, not only in case of enemy attack, but also in peacetime emergencies.

AWARDS FOR OBSERVERS *(Continued from page 1)*

administrator, and forwarded to:
Awards Committee
Nat'l Ground Observers Club
82 West Washington St., Chicago

Aircraft Recognition Contests

These are planned at local, regional, and national levels. They will be conducted under the rules and conditions established by the Aircraft Recognition Contest Committee of the National Ground Observers Clubs of America. They are open to:

- members of GOC
- youth organizations
- armed services:

There will be both individual and team winners. It is planned later to hold international aircraft recognition

competitions between teams representing the U. S., Britain and Canada.

Other special achievement awards and prizes are also under consideration, including two to be presented annually by representatives of the aircraft and electronics industries. For details see "Plane Spotter", published by the Nat'l Ground Observers Clubs of America. (Subscription without membership in the club \$1.50 per year; membership is \$2.50 per year and includes: subscription, local club visiting privileges throughout U. S. and abroad, assistance in organizing local clubs with ideas for programs, lapel pin, and windshield decal.

Jr. Plane Spotters League membership is \$1.00 per year.)



Crews of men worked many hours to restore water.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE GOVERNORS

AT THE Governors' Conference in Seattle in early August, President Eisenhower had this to say about civil defense:

"When we share responsibility, we share responsibility all the way through, financial, as well as for seeing that the thing (any government action) is effectively operated. This principle applies in this great problem—I don't know whether you have yet talked about it—it is one of the controversial subjects—civil defense. Civil Defense is *absolutely impossible without complete and enthusiastic cooperation*, not merely of governments, not merely of men, but of *every man, woman, and child in the United States*.

This is one thing that cannot be handled except . . . by the people of the states.

It is perfectly clear that the first thing that is needed if you are going to have effective CD against a possible attack against this country is an ordered or disciplined movement and action on the part of the people in the case of emergency. Just as you train young children to go on defensive drills in school if there is a fire, that is the way we must be trained and instructed. If the people are unwilling to accept that, there is no hope of solution. You can dig all the cellars in the world and have the people try to get in

them. They would not know where they were. Some of you have been in a heavy bombing area. You have seen the panic that overtakes people.

The indispensable ingredient of any civil defense is some self-control, and that is all that discipline is. On top of that, then, is an ordered plan to place people in a position of safety. On top of that you can build a number of artificial and organized defenses, even to include your warning services in case the Federal Government takes over in the field of active defense.

But without this ordered, and orderly, action on the part of the civilian population, all safety measures will fall flat. Any American would feel self-conscious if you gave him a job of let's say going out and helping in dragging out fire hose, or standing out on the sidewalk with a pocketful of sand (posing a hypothetical emergency in a Seattle department store, for example). Now, *there* is where the job of leadership has to work.

How are we going to get Americans to do these things seriously and soberly, and knowing them necessary? The Federal Government has a very wide, definite, fixed responsibility in this whole program, but we can never do it unless the localities, down to the last individual, will cooperate."

DESPERATE MEN

MOSE PIJADE, a Yugoslav Communist expert on the Kremlin reported to Washington: "I am not inclined to believe that the Soviet leaders have lost their minds to the point of starting something that could involve them in a Third World War. But brains and judgment are not the only things that activate the Soviet leaders. Desperation is an important factor. The Soviet leaders are desperate men, and one does not know what to expect from desperate men."

This comment echoes the attitude of many of our own leaders who fear that the time may come when the Russians resort to war in an effort to promote internal unity and keep their empire from falling apart.

The fact that the Russians are spending \$27.55 billion dollars (at the official rate of four rubles to the dollar) on their defense budget should tell us clearly that Malenkov is embarking on no policy of disarmament, no matter how the "peace-doves" fly.

Atomic Energy Commission Chair-

man, Lewis L. Strauss, announced that Russia conducted tests "on the morning of August 12 which involved both fission (atomic) and thermonuclear (hydrogen) reactions."

We must neither ignore the devastation that could be caused by an H-bomb attack, nor assume that the problem is so vast that nothing whatever can be done. The full answer lies in realm of international policy; meanwhile much can be done in accelerating both air and civil defense measures.

CAPTIVE AUDIENCE

C.D. in Cleveland found that when they distributed "Survival Under Atomic Attack" to doctors' and dentists' offices, for reading in the waiting room, copies "disappeared" to a gratifying degree. One can only suppose that the patients took them home. Local CD Directors might adopt the idea. In some places local advertisers have been willing to foot the printing bill, in return for a credit line and free distribution.

CATCH THEM EARLY!

IN Pasadena, California, newcomers to town are told about Civil Defense even before they learn their own telephone numbers! A moving and storage company is distributing CD pamphlets to each new arrival as they move them in.

The booklet tells them home safety steps; it describes the block warden plan for the city; recruits the new family for service in the local block unit; asks them to register with their block warden for whichever service they would most like to join. It lists local CD offices and phone numbers.

People new to a city welcome the opportunity to become a part of the life of the community, and to get acquainted with their neighbors.

UNIONS IN CIVIL DEFENSE

(Continued from page 1)

brick on brick? Certainly our skilled craftsmen are the answer.

Who can better restore communications than the men who built the telephone systems, the radio stations, and the TV centers?

The answer to all these questions is the same. Shoulder to shoulder the trade unionists of America are the best corps of civil defense workers the world has ever known. We trade unionists are—on paper—the best civil defense corps the world can know. But there still remains a tremendous job bringing into reality this contribution of the American labor movement.

Would Inspire

The city central organizations, the state organizations, and the national and international unions offer the framework for a civil defense effort. For if each of these local, state, and national organizations united in a giant effort, then such leadership would inspire all Americans to join hands with us in this really great enterprise, the defense of America.

At this very moment, the civil defense agencies of the states and the federal government stand ready to provide information and assistance if we seek it.

Here is one way which we as trade unionists can demonstrate to our fellow Americans that we are not people apart from them. Here is one way of dispelling ignorance of the real nature of trade unionism. And finally, here is the opportunity of being of service to America and to ourselves.

CIVIL DEFENSE AND THE TRUCE

"WE HAVE won an armistice on a single battleground, not peace in the world. We may not now relax our guard nor cease our quest." So spoke President Eisenhower as the truce was signed.

FCDA Administrator Val Peterson said: "We must redouble our efforts to combat any complacency which may appear as a result of the truce." He continued his message to all CD workers across the nation with these words:

"Yours has been one of the toughest tasks of our time. It will become even more difficult now. Our challenge has never been greater. For the sake of America's future security *civil defense must not falter now.*"

The recent announcement by Mr. Malenkov that the United States "no longer has a monopoly" on the hydrogen bomb, was no great surprise to our leaders.

Said Mr. Peterson: "The hydrogen bomb in the hands of an enemy does not change basic civil defense concepts. Attack on the United States with such weapons would mean greater areas of destruction, requiring greater numbers of trained civil defense workers and equipment, and more widespread support from the non-target areas. In other words, the use of a hydrogen bomb means a greater *degree* of disaster with which organized civil defense must deal. It would not be a difficult *kind* of disaster."

As Congress closed, Senator Alexander Wiley, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee stated that it was essential that the Eisenhower Administration inform the American people of this country's "terrific vulnerability to atomic attack." He believes the present Administration must advise the public in specific terms:

- a) What we must do to reduce our vulnerability;
- b) How fast we must do it.

The Senator added, "The present Administration may be excused for not meeting this problem head-on in the first session because of the avalanche of other responsibilities. But there will be no excuse if, in the next regular session, the question of reducing our atomic vulnerability is avoided or underestimated."

At that time he stressed that "the Russians probably right now have the capability of destroying 15 million American lives overnight."

It was less than a month later that the Russian hydrogen bomb was announced.

KEYSTONE DEFENDER
OGONTZ CENTER
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Librarian, Periodical Section
Pennsylvania State Library
Harrisburg, Penna 21

SEC. 34.66 P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PERMIT No. 1705

OPEN SEASON ON C. D. Federal Surplus Property

ANYONE TRYING to recruit interest in Civil Defense is well aware that it is either too hot, or too cold, too near Christmas, or the middle of a Fund Drive; there is nearly always some reason why it is impossible for people to undertake any Civil Defense responsibility "just then."

We do not seem to be the only ones having that difficulty.

Recently the Colorado Civil Defense Bulletin reported that "the seasons" seriously interfered with the CD program in that State. They list:

Planting Season, Cultivating Season, Fishing Season, Tourist Season, Rodeo Season, Fair Season, Convention Season, Vacation Season, Election Season, Hunting Season, Skiing Season, Round-Up Season, Branding Season, Shearing Season, Harvest Season, Marketing Season, and a few more." In Pennsylvania we could substitute Christmas Shopping Season, and Canning Season for their Round-Up and Branding!

Oregon concludes its article with a pertinent summary:

"Civil Defense Season is from January 1 to December 31, but most people think it is the other way around, from December 31 to January 1st!"

With the sense of immediacy even less apparent, as a result of the Korean Armistice, recruiting efforts will be harder than ever. Why not compile a list of reasons for NOT joining Civil Defense, and submit it to your neighbors? If you make them laugh at themselves, they may realize how they, like nearly everyone else, are "making excuses," for not doing their job as citizens.

MANY PEOPLE have asked repeatedly why Civil Defense could not obtain some of the surplus property owned by Federal Agencies and often sold or disposed of in a seemingly random manner.

FCDA Advisory Bulletin No. 141, dated June 12, 1953, is entitled "Availability of Federal Surplus Personal Property to Tax-Supported or Tax-Exempt Institutions for Health and Educational Use in the Civil Defense Program."

The Bulletin states that available surplus materials may be donated to "tax-supported or tax-exempt non-profit medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, school systems, schools, colleges and universities," upon determination by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare that "such property is usable and necessary for educational or public health purposes."

The Bulletin offers recommendations to civil defense directors regarding such allocations, and explains the policies and methods governing the acquisition of such property for use by eligible institutions which are participating in the civil defense program.

While the availability of this property is obviously limited within very specific restrictions, nevertheless, Pennsylvania abounds in institutions that fall within the prescribed heading. It might be worthwhile for CD Directors and heads of all such institutions to secure and read FCDA Advisory Bulletin No. 141.

The Editor always welcomes photos and stories of local activities.